

Since this list was in type the following additional species have been determined:

- Arca candida* Gmelin
- Transennella cubaniana* d'Orb.
- Odostomia trifida* Totten
- Odostomia bisuturalis* Say
- Olivella pusilla* Marrat
- Olivella blanesi* Ford
- Clathrodrillia pentagonalis* Dall
- Microtralia*, new species.

OPEAS GRACILE HUTTON IN ALABAMA

BY H. E. WHEELER AND ALLAN F. ARCHER

For the first time *Opeas gracile* has been found in an interior locality in the southeastern United States. The locality is the intersection of Sixteenth Street and Tenth Avenue in the heart of a residential section of Birmingham, Alabama. The habitat is a vacant lot used occasionally as a fair grounds by the colored people of the vicinity. *Opeas gracile* lives here in the black friable soil under brick piles, themselves overgrown by Bermuda grass and herbaceous weeds. Associated with it, and living under the same bricks and granite paving blocks, or in the weeds, are the following mollusks: *Hawaiiia minuscula* (A. Binn.); *Zonitoides arboreus* (Say); *Polygyra hopetonensis* (Shutt.); *Polygyra inflecta* (Say); *Polygyra thyroidus* (Say); *Gastrocopta armifera* (Say); *Gastrocopta procera* (Gould); *Pupoides marginatus* (Say).

The underlying soil is chert supposedly weathered from a dolomite of Ordovician age. The valley floor lying between Cemetery Ridge, at the southern edge of which this habitat is located, and Red Mountain is of Cambrian age. Red Mountain is the source of the various seams of Silurian hematite which give this district its economic importance. The dolomites of the Valley, known as Jones Valley, is of purer character than the ridge dolomite and does not weather into a chert. From it is obtained the fluxes so essential in the smelting of the iron ores of the contiguous mountain.

Cemetery Ridge is, according to Dr. R. S. Poor of Birmingham-Southern College, a low angle syncline (down-fold), and composed

of a chert weathered from a dolomite generally called Copper Ridge dolomite. Near the habitat of the *Opeas gracile* on its eastern contact it is faulted up. This dolomite is unsuitable as a furnace flux.

This note is intended as an addition to the abstract of a paper read by the junior author at the meeting of the Alabama Academy of Science in April, 1938, and published in the Proceedings, Vol. 10, part 1, p. 4. In this paper *Polygyra hopetonensis* (Shutt.) is for the first time reported from Alabama having been discovered in various cultural areas in the city of Birmingham.

VALVATA PISCINALIS (MÜLLER) IN THE GREAT LAKES

BY JOHN OUGHTON

This snail, a native of Europe, was first discovered in the Great Lakes by Mr. F. C. Baker (and recorded as *V. obtusa* in Trans. Acad. Sci., St. Louis, vol. 8 : p. 94, 1898). It was next noticed by Chief Justice F. R. Latchford in Lake Ontario at Toronto (NAUTILUS, vol. 28 : p. 10, 1914). Since that time, no mention has been made of it.

On first acquaintance, this species might perhaps be called an odd *Valvata sincera* or *Amnicola*. However, it is readily distinguished from our local species when its length (5 mm.), 4 obese whorls, squat spire, narrow deep umbilicus, fine regular radial striae and shining surface are all considered.

The purpose of these notes is to show its present range in the Great Lakes and to include a few notes on abundance, habitat and variation.

The author owes his thanks to the conchologists mentioned below who kindly contributed information. Further, he is obliged to Mr. G. E. Fairbairn, Mr. H. Sprague Troyer and Professor J. R. Dymond for assistance.

Sources of published information follow :

1. Museum of Natural History, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois, Mr. F. C. Baker : 1 record.
2. Private collection : Mr. C. L. Blakeslee, Buffalo, N. Y., five records.